Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XVI. FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1835. No. 777.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Persons procuring six subscribers shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.

Plantation For Sale.

THE PLANTATION belonging to the Rev. John Witherspoon, and on which he lately resided, about one mile and a quarter from town, is offered for sale. The Plantation contains about six hundred acres, is very pleasantly situated, has on it a very good Dwelling House, and all necessary Out Houses, and some very good meadow. Persons desirous of purchasing can view the premises. For terms apply to

EDMUND STRUDWICK.

☞ If not sooner disposed of, the above property will be offered at public sale before the court-house door, on Tuesday of next August Court. Terms made known on the day of sale.

July 2. 46—

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having qualified at the last term of Orange County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions as executors of the last will and testament of THOMAS HALLOWAY, late decd. hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said deceased to make immediate payment to them, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES LATTA, } *Ex'rs.*
JOHN LEATHERS, }

June 3. 73—3wp

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified at the last term of Orange County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, as administrator on the estate of JOHN PIPER decd. hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said deceased to make immediate payment and those having claims to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

SAML. PIPER, *Adm'r.*

June 4. 73—

PUBLIC SALE.

On the 28th day of July next I shall proceed to sell, at the late residence of John Piper, on a credit of twelve months,

Six likely Negroes,

Stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, & Sheep,
Farming Tools, Crop of Wheat,
Oats, Rye, Hay, &c.
Household and Kitchen Furniture,
Many articles not mentioned.

Bond and approved security will be required.

SAML. PIPER. *Adm'r.*

June 5. 73—

State of North-Carolina,

Orange County.

Superior Court of Law, March Term, 1835.

Andrew Patton vs. *Elizabeth Patton.* } Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Elizabeth Patton, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said non-resident to appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and decreed accordingly.

Witness, George W Bruce clerk of our said Court, at office, in Hillsborough, the second Monday of March A D 1835.

GEO. W. BRUCE, *C. S. C.*

Price Adv. $5·00 67—3m

State of North-Carolina,

Orange County.

[illegible] and Quarter Sessions, [illegible]1835.

[illegible]

74—

NOTICE.

WANTED to purchase from five to ten thousand yards of

Tow, and Tow and Cotton CLOTH,

for which the highest price will be given in Merchandise.

LATIMER & BARKER.

May 23. 72—

TANNERS SEE!

1000 LBS. best Northern TALLOW for sale at the store of

WALKER ANDERSON & Co.

Hillsborough, May 22. 72—

FOR SALE.

A GOOD, strong, family BAROUCHE, and two sets of Harness; also a plain SULKY with Harness.

Inquire at this office.

May 21. 71—6w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified at the last term of Orange County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions as administrator of the estate of ARCHIBALD HARRIS, decd. late of the state of Alabama, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said deceased to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery

SILAS M. LINK, *Adm'r.*

June 3. 73—3wp

THE SILK CULTURIST.

THE Executive Committee of the Hartford county Silk Society, have commenced a monthly publication, called the Silk Culturist and Farmer's Manual.

The object of the publication is to disseminate a thorough knowledge of the cultivation of the Mulberry Tree, in all its varieties—The rearing of Silk Worms—The production of Cocoons and the Reeling of Silk, in the most approved method. The importance of this knowledge will appear from the fact that the nett profit of land devoted to the culture of Silk is double if not tripple to that derived from any other crop which can be put upon it. It is also a fact, that every moderate farmer can raise several hundred dollars worth of Silk, without interfering with his ordinary agricultural operations. But in order to avail himself of this facility to obtain competency and wealth, which our soil and climate have given him, he must possess information on the subject—for without it his attempts will be fruitless. It is, therefore, the object of the Committee to diffuse this information as extensively as possible, and at the cheapest rate. The publication will contain a complete manual or directory from sowing the seed to reeling the Silk, together with such facts and experiments, as will enable farmers to raise Silk and prepare it for market, without further knowledge or assistance. It will also contain interesting matter on agricultural subjects in general.

TERMS—The Culturist will be published in monthly numbers of Eight Quarto Pages at FIFTY CENTS a year. No subscription will be received unless paid in ADVANCE, and for not less than a year.

Subscriptions received by F. G. COMSTOCK, Secretary, Hartford, Con., to whom also, Communications may be addressed, which, if post paid, will be attended to.

☞ Editors who will copy the above shall receive the publication for one year.

Hartford, April 1835 71—

Five Dollars Reward!

RAN away from the Subscriber on the 11th of May, a bound boy by the name of STANFORD RICHARDSON, nineteen years of age, a bright mulatto, about five feet eleven inches high, a scar on the fore finger of his left hand. The above reward will be given for his delivery to the subscriber and all persons are hereby forewarned from harbouring or employing said boy.

JAMES MOORE.

Orange county, May 27 72—3wp

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase ONE HUNDRED likely young NEGROES; and will give higher prices in CASH than any other person in market.

GEORGE LAWS.

April 20. 68—

NEW WATCHES,

JEWELLERY, &c.

HUNTINGTON & LYNCH

have just received an extensive assortment of goods in their line, consisting of

SILVER WATCHES,

A VARIETY OF

Fashionable

[illegible] WALDIE,

[illegible] Philadelphia.

[illegible] can be seen

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE Examination will be on the 22nd and 23rd instant. The next session will commence on the first Thursday in August.

MR. LINDSEY, heretofore teacher of the Commissioners' School, will conduct the English department

WM. J. BINGHAM, Principal.

☞ The Raleigh papers will insert the above three times.

June 1 73—

NOTICE—TAXES.

I SHALL attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the Tax due for year 1834, to wit:

At Peter S. Clark's on Monday the 6th of July; at John Newlin's on Tuesday the 7th; at Judge Ruffin's Mills on Wednesday the 8th; at George Albright's on Thursday the 9th; at John Long's on Friday the 10th; at Michael Holt's on Saturday the 11th; at John S. Turrentine's on Monday the 13th, at George Faucett's on Tuesday the 14th; at Chesley F. Faucett's on Wednesday the 15th; at James Hutcheson's on Thursday the 16th; at Andrew M'Cauley's on Friday the 17th; at George A. Mebane's on Saturday the 18th; at the court house in Hillsborough on Monday the 20th, at Richerson Nicholl's on Tuesday the 21st; at Rankin M'Kee's on Wednesday the 22d; at H. & A. Parker's store on Thursday the 23d; at William Lipscomb's on Friday the 24th; at Harris Wilkerson's on Saturday the 25th; at James Price's on Monday the 27th; at Herndon's store on Tuesday the 28th; at Chapel Hill on Wednesday the 29th; and at Burrows Cheek's on Thursday the 30th.

The Magistrates appointed to take the Tax List for 1835, will attend in their respective districts for that purpose on the days and at the places above named. Punctuality is requested.

James C. Turrentine, *Sh'ff.*

June 8. 73—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to BETSY PUE, one of the legatees of John Pue, deceased, that he is prepared to pay to her on application or to her legal representative, the distributive share of the personal estate of the said deceased, with interest to this date

LUKE TEER.

May 25. 72—3w

NOVEL MODE OF CLUBBING.

WALDIE's LIBRARY, PORT FOLIO AND MUSEUM.

As the publications now issued from the office of the Select Circulating Library are of a highly popular cast, and of a character to be appreciated by the educated portions of the community, and to circulate every where, by concert with the proprietor of the Museum, that work, the Port Folio and Library, are offered to those who take the three on the following conditions, viz.—

The Museum, Port Folio and Library, if paid for in advance and addressed to the same individual, whether in town or country, will be supplied for $12 00, thus enabling every individual to benefit by the clubbing system, without the necessity of applying to others. Those who have made a payment for the current year to either of the works, of whatever amount, will be privileged to avail themselves of this arrangement, by paying the balance:—thus

I. Those who have paid or now pay $5 00 for the Library, shall receive the Museum and Port Folio, the price of which is $9 00, on the payment of $7 00.

II. Those who have paid or now pay $6 00 for the Museum, shall receive the Library and Port Folio, the price of which is separately $8 00, on the payment of $6 00.

III. Those who have paid or now pay for the Port Folio shall receive the Library and Museum on paying such a sum as will be equal to $12 00 on the whole.

REMARKS.—The three works thus issued together comprise a greater amount of the current literature of the age than is issued in a periodical form from any other office in the United States, and will, the proprietor believes, with the addition of a good newspaper, supply to families all the advantages which could be furnished in a most extensive reading-room in one of our Atlantic cities. In the Library the newest and best books are regularly published; in the Museum and Port Folio it has been found by experience that every thing we could wish to copy from the entire British literary periodicals, omitting mostly the political articles, can be rapidly issued. These publications embrace so much that is desirable to be known, and are so generally perused in the best circles in America, that to be without either is to drop a link in the literary chain. They are all under the control of one mind, and therefore the reader will very rarely indeed be compelled to pay for the same matter twice, as they are independent of each other, complete in themselves, and free in general from any repetitions of the [illegible] articles. These views the proprietor respectfully throws out for the consideration of the friends of sound and [illegible]ture.

WALDIE,

Philadelphia.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough N. C. on the 1st July, 1835, which if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

B

Brown & Wilkerson
John Boroughs
Joseph Brown
John Berry
Johnston Blackwood
Joshua Berry
John Baine 2
Mary & Jas P. Brown
Henry Bunch
John S Barby
Hon D. L. Barringer
Anna Benbow
Thos. & Jno Burroughs
George W. Bruce

C

Thomas Crain
Rev Wm. D Cairns 2
Rev. Enoch Crutchfield
Benton Clark
Burton Clarke
William Couch
Eli Clark
John Cain
Mr Carmichael
Catlet Campbell 2
John Carr, hatter
James H Christie

D

James A Dumbolton
S. R Dickens
Mrs. Eliza S. Dodson

F

Richard Ferguson

G

Jesse Geames

H

William Herndon
Edwin M. Holt
William Huntington
William Hunter,
Sarah Hutchins
Nathaniel Hicks
Wm Herndon of Benj.
Joseph D. Hughes
Wm Huntington
Jas B. Horne

J

Mary E. Jamieson
William B. Jones
Nathaniel Jeffries
William Johnston
Benjamin Johnston

K

Rev. Daniel W. Kerr 2

L

Thomas Latta
Barney Lashley
Lemuel Lynch
Eagle Lodge No. 71 3
Ezekiel Laws
Col. Wm. L Long
John Lewis

M

John Murdock 2
Cornelia Morrow 2
William M'Cauley
Rev John Morgan
Southerland May
Eliza M'Cown
James Moore
Rev J. S. M'Cutchen

N

James Nolly

O

Benjamin Orton 2

P

Joseph H Pugh
Nehemiah B Pratt
Pleasant Pritchard
Rev S. J Price
Rev. S. Paisley
Martin Phifer
George Piper
Richard Peacock

R

Amos F Royce 2
John Roads
Martha Reeves
Azariah E. Reeves
Frederick Reeves

S

Calvin P. Scott
Sheriff of Orange
Mordecai Sears
Alexander Shamel
John Strayhorn
Edward Sears
Moses Scarlett
Wilbe S Shaw

T

Vincent Tapp
Mary Frotenan
Wm. Thompson
Mary Tate
Thomas Taylor

V

Charles M Vaughan

W

Abram Whitaker
George W. Walker
William Ward
Wm. D Woodson
Wm H Wood
P. H Winston
James R. Watson
Jane Williams
Elizabeth Wilfong

☞ Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

WILLIAM CAIN, *P. M.*

June 2. 76—3w

The Beautiful Thoroughbred Horse

SNOWDEN,

WILL stand the fall season at A. J. Davie's Stable in Hillsborough, at twenty dollars, paid within the season; leap ten; groom's fee fifty cents. Season commence the first of July and end the first of September

SNOWDEN is fifteen hands one inch high, uniting uncommon strength with unrivalled beauty, now almost white, and of a most blood like appearance.

Pedigree.

SNOWDEN by Wild Medley; his dam by Sir Archy, his grand dam Diana by Dion; great grand dam by Diomed; great great grand dam by Wildair; great great great grand dam by Flimnap; great great great great grand dam by Fearnought; great great great great great grand dam by Janus; great great great great great great grand dam by Jolly Rogers, out of the famous imported mare Mary Gray.

It will be seen from a perusal of the above pedigree, that Snowden unites all the best blood of modern and ancient times; and his powerful form and fine proportions would justify the assertion that to the accident of being bred by a gentleman who never trained, may be attributed his not acquiring the highest reputation on the turf, and hence the low price at which he stands

His colts are large, handsome and blood-like, and no horse in the United States is more entitled to get racers.

ALLEN J. DAVIE.

July 1. 76—3w

To Journeymen Hatters.

THE subscriber will give employment to a first rate JOURNEYMAN HATTER for six months, and perhaps for a longer period.

F. A. WILLIAMS,

Eight miles below Ruffin's Mill, west side of the River.

Orange county, June 18. 74 3w

MR. ROBERT COCHRAN is appointed an agent to obtain subscribers to all or either of my several publications, and to receive and receipt for any monies due me on account thereof.

DUFF GREEN.

Salisbury, May 23. 72—

The salary of our Envoy Extraordinary at Washington is £5,500 per annum. just £500 more than the salary of the President of the United State! Our Ambassador at Paris receives £10,000 per annum.

The salary of the Duke of Cumberland is £21,000 per annum. The "Illustrious by courtesy," draws annually an additional £6,000 upon the plea of defraying the expenses of the education of his own son, Prince George.

[illegible]here are 558 rectories, and 490 vi[illegible] in the gift of the Crown.

A Great Speculation.—A gentleman of the bar, in a neighboring county, in easy circumstances and pretty good practice, had rendered himself somewhat remarkable by his attempts in the way of matrimonial speculation. A maiden, rather advanced in years, residing some miles distant in the neighborhood, hearing of the lawyer's speculating propensity—that his character was unexceptionable, and his situation in life tolerably good—resolved upon making him her husband. She hit upon the following expedient—She pretended suddenly to be taken very ill, and sent for the man of the law to draw her will. He attended for that purpose. By her will she devised $10,000 in bank stock, to be divided among her three cousins—some thousands in bonds and notes to a neice—and a vast landed estate to a favorite nephew. The will being finished, she gave the lawyer a very liberal fee, and enjoined secrecy upon him for pretendended purposes—thus precluding him from an enquiry into her real circumstances. Need I mention the result? In a fortnight the lady thought proper to be again restored to health. The lawyer called to congratulate her on her restoration—begged permission to visit her, which was politely given. After a short courtship, the desired offer was made. The bargain was concluded, and ratified by the priest. The lawyer's whole estate by his wife, consists of an annuity of sixty-five dollars. *Western Paper.*

Effect of an Earthquake at Sea.—On the 20th February, (the day that Conception and places around were destroyed) Capt. Townsend, in the ship Nile, arrived at New Bedford, was cruizing for whales on the coast of Chili, lat. 39 15. He felt the shock so sensibly that the spars and rigging over his head shook in such a manner that it was dangerous to stand under them. Thinking that the vessel had run aground, he immediately wore ship and hove the lead, but finding no bottom with twenty fathoms of line, concluded it was an earthquake. On a subsequent visit to Talcahuana, his suspicions were confirmed, in the desolation and ruin which that once thriving port presented; as also in the fact, that the water in the bay was five or six feet lower than its usual depth. Capt. T. states that he has been on the coast of Chili a number of voyages during the same month, and thinks he never knew such a scarcity of whales, fish and fowls, as in the present year. It is the general opinion that the earthquake has had a tendency to drive them from the coast. The shock was very sensibly felt by Capt. Cotton, of ship Loper, 600 miles from land.

Another Caricature.—We "catch the manners living as they rise" about as quickly as any nation, particularly if two shillings is to be gained. The Wall street perambulators were tickled this morning with a new caricature. General Jackson is represented standing perfectly stiff and erect, holding in one hand a bag of money labelled 25,000,000, and in the other a tolerably thick shillelah, with the label, "It's well that you paid it, or by the Eternal ———." Opposite him stands Louis Philippe, replying thus, "Not another word, my dear General, your apology is all sufficient." It is a little piece of pleasantry tolerably well done, and about as near to the apology as the old chief will give under his present feelings. *N. Y. Star.*

An Unfortunate Thief.—A fellow in Annapolis, Md., named Jones, having stolen a hog tied its legs together after killing it; and for the convenience of carrying it, he let the hog rest on his shoulders, while the rope with which it was tied went over his breast. On his way home finding himself fatigued, he laid the hog in the crotch of a tree, about the height of his shoulders in order to rest himself. But the hog slipping through, the rope that was around the mans breast slipped up to his throat and immediately choked him to death—and in the morning they were both found dead one on one side the other on the other side of the tree. Thus, the thief killed the hog, and the hog in his turn hung the thief.

Baltimore Visiter.

We are informed that Mr. Thompson Wilson, of Carrol county, Mississippi, on his way to Columbus on the sixth inst., was attacked by a panther in Big-black swamp, and much injured in the right hand and arm. There were several gentlemen with Mr. Wilson at the time, but it was with considerable difficulty that they could extract him from the panther. However, they finally succeeded in killing it, with their knives and sticks. The panther was very poor, which may account for his attack on the gentleman. *Columbus Press.*

ness, impartiality, decision and dignity with which he presided over the stormy debate, proved that no false estimate had been placed upon his character. But mildness and honesty alone would not have commanded respect in so discordant and hostile a body. Virtues may sway the affections, but mind alone can command mind. It was great moral and intellectual strength, based upon the most commanding civic courage, the loftiest attribute of mind, that awed the combatants into respect and challenged their homage.

The intellectual character of Hugh L. White would bear a fair and honorable comparison with the first talent in the Senate. As an orator, in the popular acceptation of the term, he is not so distinguished as many members in the houses of Congress. He possesses little of that rich profusion of imagination, which throws such a charm over the oratory of a Clay, or a Pinckney, or a Wirt. But if oratory mean the carrying of the point, and the demolishing of adverse positions, he has few superiors. As a reasoner and debater, he has shown strength and cogency of argument, on more than one occasion, which would rank him as one of the ablest logicians on the floor of Congress. His speech upon the Indian question, which was made too under circumstances in which few men would have chosen to appear in their seats, was considered one of the most powerful efforts ever made in that body; and of the same character were his speeches upon the Bank and the Panama Mission. In the discussion of the latter, Hugh L. White was particularly distinguished—and the combatants of that debate were no strip lings in mind and attainments. The profoundest talent in the nation, and the deepest constitutional learning were brought to bear upon it; but the speech of Hugh L. White was pronounced to be the ablest exposition of the powers of government made during the whole discussion. The character of his reasoning partakes of the dominant quality of his mind. He never descends from the lofty position of honor and self-respect, to avail himself of the cunning tricks of controversy or of adroit subterfuges—or to avoid conclusive arguments by a stroke of wit, or conceal beneath a flood of idle declamation the falsehood or weakness of his premises. He attacks no subject in the *flank*, but marches up, bold and fearless, to the *front* and marks out his positions with such precision, and lays his premises so deep and sure, that he seldom fals to reduce the enemy. This is the order of mind that seems peculiarly adapted to the discharge of difficult and heavy duties. Of our seven Presidents but one was an orator. In the bold characteristics of his mind Judge White approaches nearer Washington, Monroe, and Madison. Madison, it is well known, was a wonderful logician. Every subject which he touched seemed moulded into the greatness of his own mind—and of him it might be safely said, as it was of another great man, that he never undertook to prove what he did not establish; yet Madison possessed but few of the charms of oratory.

As a statesman, Hugh L. White has sustained a character for talents equally honorable to his station and his country, till he was sixty two years of age. No man ever doubted them. He had grown old in honors, and envy or jealousy had not breathed a word of dissatisfaction—he had held some of the highest and most responsible offices within the gift of the people, and he discharged them as they never were better, before or since. But in his sixty-third year it was discovered that the public had been deceived—that this great debater and profound statesman *had no mind*. Alas, political consistency! And what increases the wonder of the discovery is, that those who had ever been readiest to acknowledge his talents and extol his worth, are the first to make the detection! Whether the deficiency of talent be as great in the venerable statesman, as the want of honesty in the political inquisitor, we leave to the people to decide.

His consistency as a politician has long been proverbial. A change of administrations, creates no change in his doctrines, throws no new flashes of light upon a question, and brings to view no unseen excellencies which before were not known to exist. The waxing and waning of *power* bring no uneasiness or terrors to him—and the periodical ebbing and flowing of opinions leave his principles as firm and unshaken as the ocean rock while the empty spray serves but to cleanse them of their dross. In the administration of Mr. Adams, he opposed the extension of executive patronage upon *principle*. In 1835 these principles had not changed and he opposed it again. Those who thrive and fatten by fawning and sycophancy, and float on the tide of party through every administration, call this adhesion to principle, "desertion of the ranks." Hugh L. White belongs to no ranks, and never did, but the ranks of the Constitution. And when many of those who may have happened to agree in opinion with him, are found sliding into error, he asks only to be permitted to retain his original ground. But let not the subject be too closely sifted, lest it be found that his accusers have deserted principle—and they may find that the charge of inconsistency is more easily imposed upon others, than it is shaken off when truth has fastened it upon themselves.

To the calm and philosophic observer of the tide of human affairs, who is unacquainted with the moral code, and the pliancy of conscience, of the humble fraternity who live by sycophancy on one hand and detraction on the other, it would appear a strange perversion of the laws of society, that such a man as the Western Cincinnatus, now when he is grey with honors and years, should need a friendly hand to repel detraction and defamation. But the fanaticism of party stops not at inconsistencies and absurdities. If the Father of his Country had defamation heaped upon him, malignant slander, and charges of inconsistency and feebleness, in those days when an adherence to principle had not ceased to be a virtue, surely we need not wonder that the thrice-heated fury of modern partizanship should be less sparing of epithets, or more scrupulous of conscience. But if unbroken confidence, from the earliest to the latest period of his public life, be a mark of consistency, such idle charges need not be attempted to be repelled. It would attach an importance to them which they do not deserve.

Hugh L. White has held more offices of trust, and probably refused more, than almost any living politician. He has been twice upon the bench, and elected a third time. He has been a Senator in the Legislature of his own State. He has been District Attorney of the United States. He has been President of the Bank of Tennessee. He was selected as a commissioner between Virginia and Kentucky in the settlement of important land claims. He has been commissioner under the Spanish treaty. He has been twice elected Senator of the United States; and has been president of the same body. He has refused a place in the Judiciary of his own State, and also upon the Supreme Bench of the United States. He has more than once refused a seat in the Cabinet of President Jackson. But Hugh L. White is no seeker of office or of honors. He has shown no keenness of relish for the gathered fruits of his fame. They have been showered upon him in rich profusion by a generous public, but he has ever viewed them with the sacredness of a trust, which he held for his country, and which he was always ready to restore with usury. There is a harmony, an order, an elevated purpose in the character of Hugh L. White, which cannot be appreciated by those who breathe the atmosphere of fierce contention. They cannot conceive of sincerity being allied to moderation, and they feel suspicious of the fidelity of him who does not prostitute every faculty of mind and soul to the success of every ephemeral party measure. But the great majority of the honest and intelligent freemen of our country, who are as little perverted by the bitter rivalries of the press and inferior politicians, as they are infected with their corruption, have affixed that estimate upon his character, which exalted worth has never failed to receive in this land of liberty and promise.

Another trait in the character of Hugh L. White, which distinguishes him from most politicians, is an *intense devotion to the duty to which he has been called*. He is the first man in his place in the Senate, and the last to leave it—and, says a distinguished member of Congress.—"I know of no man, except Judge Marshall, who rides about the city so little in carriages." When in the public pay, he looks upon his time, as every honest man should, as no longer his own, but his country's—and neither pleasure, nor private business, nor even the keenest and weightiest afflictions have drawn him from it. And he has borne a share of the latter which seldom falls to the lot of humanity. He has followed the greatest part of a large family of children, and their mother, to the grave—and this during the course of his public life. One of the most powerful efforts he ever made in the Senate was on the morning after he received the tidings that the hand of death had torn asunder the tenderest fibres of human affection. It was his speech on the Indian bill. This question had occasioned great embarrassment and concern to President Jackson. Hugh L. White was chairman of the committee—the weight of the measure devolved upon him, and procrastination was certain defeat. But he appeared in his seat—asked no indulgence—made no apology—and showing a fortitude worthy of his character, made one of the ablest and most successful efforts ever witnessed in that body—and carried the measure. Such lofty and honorable views of the nature and obligation of a trust—such intense devotion to its fulfilment, have distinguished Hugh L. White from the most of his colleagues in every station of life. It may be affirmed of him, and the records of the nation will bear out the assertion, that in whatever station, high or low, he has been engaged, Hugh L. White WAS NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL TO DO HIS DUTY. This honorable and enviable fact in his history, in these days of political vacillation, desertion and change, will be remembered when this generation shall have passed away. A rare instance of his delicate sense of honor and strict integrity in the private relations of life deserves to be recorded. While he was one of the commissioners under the Spanish treaty, he was also President of the State Bank, which station the [illegible] of the Bank prevented him [illegible] ing. While abroad on [illegible] he still co[illegible] advise the directors, by which the Bank remained in a very flourishing condition. After the expiration of the commission, he found that his accustomed salary had been passed to his account. We have unquestionable authority for saying, that there is now due him, of undrawn salary, *near eight thousand dollars*, for services rendered, as President of the Bank, during the time mentioned above, and at other times when he was employed in public stations, which the directory have repeatedly urged upon his acceptance, but which, from a delicacy that is not common, he has peremptorily and forever declined receiving.

What man in this government can hold up his public and private character to scrutiny, and suffer so little as Judge White? What man can look back upon a long and eventful life with less cause of dissatisfaction, or look forward with brighter prospects to a high and final approbation from the country which he has so long served? Few, very few, have ever engaged in the works and the interests of politics, without some loss of purity, of independence, of honor. But if the man lives who has passed through the scorching furnace, and come forth as he went in, that man is Hugh L. White. If noble instances of hallowed patriotism, of rejected honors, of devotion to duty, or forgetfulness of self in the cause of his country, can be found upon the page of American history, we must look for them only in the life of the great Washington, the first and the last of his race, whom no man has equalled—with whom no man may be compared.

Such is a brief and, as we believe, impartial sketch of the life and services of Hugh L. White. If any think that we have not redeemed our pledge of impartiality, let him reflect, that when a brilliant series of acts, which required thirty years to be performed, are condensed and brought to view in the space of thirty minutes, they may shine with an effulgence of which they are not capable when viewed singly, as they were performed. But let him also recollect, that unsullied worth is so rare a gem in the rubbish of political elements, that its appearance challenges our admiration, and may palliate and excuse earnestness of commendation. But to say that Hugh L. White is not a great and a good man, in the face of all this evidence after having made all the deductions that any man will claim, would argue a conception of human excellence and greatness not to be attained by human means.

Such is the man who has been presented to the people of the U. States for the first office within their gift. If he has ability, if he has honesty, if he has experience, let him recive that support which they deserve. Able, and it may be, honest and experienced competitors there are upon the field—but are they more so than Hugh L. White? We would detract nothing from the well-earned fame of others. It is a doctrine of the White school, that fairness and high-minded honesty make no enemies who need be feared—that defamation and detraction make no friends worth the gaining. The peculiar aspect of our country at this time seems to need just the peculiar qualifications of such a man as White. He is not fitted for the tearing down and building up at random. Revolution is not the element in which he moves. His doctrines and his policy, as well as his dispositon, are eminently pacific. And such is decidedly the present policy of our public affairs. Most of the angry and boisterous questions, which have rent and torn our national harmony, are now settled. France is too wise to provoke her old ally to a contest—and there will be no war. The Bank has expired. The Tariff is laid at rest. Nullification has sunk to rise no more—and the brave but deluded men, who called it into life, have witnessed its death without a tear, and, with a magnanimity worthy of their sires, are holding a festival of peace over its grave with those who consigned it there. And now, when our country is recovering from her throes, and gathering up her scattered energies, the voice of her millions of freemen is calling for a sound head, a pure heart, and a firm hand to guide her onward in her mighty destiny. Who shall be the man?

SOUTH AMERICAN SKETCHES.

The writer of the letter from which the subjoined extracts are made, did not intend them for publication; but conveying much interesting information, in relation to a portion of the world, of which we have but a very imperfect knowledge, we have taken the liberty to lay them before our readers. *Lynchburg Virginian.*

Santiago De Chile, April 8, 1835.

My passage out was a most unpleasant one. Storms and calms succeeded each other, from the time we unfurled our sails until we moored our vessel in the harbor of her destination.

We stopped at Rio de Janeiro, at which place we were detained about [illegible] weeks, repairing damages which [illegible] sustained in the furious gales [illegible] ed us. Rio de Janeiro is [illegible] containing a po[illegible] The harbo[illegible] in the [illegible] hold[illegible]

it is a remarkably fine country for men of enterprise, of all classes, save lawyers. The mechanics from Europe and the U. States, in Brazil, are either wealthy, or rapidly accumulating wealth, except such as become drunken and worthless. *Here*, drunkenness is a vice not known. Since I have been in Santiago, I have not seen a man, high or low, rich or poor, at all affected by drink. The Chileans are a remarkably sober people, and the emigrants consequently find no company in Bacchanalian revels. The consequence is, no man becomes worthless, by intemperate habits, and the mechanics here, as well as the merchants, are all either in the possession of wealth, or with the fair prospect before them of its attainment.

Santiago is an inland place. The great commercial mart of the Pacific is Valparaiso, and the trade is carried on principally by North Americans and Britons. The population of Valparaiso is about 30,000—that of Santiago about 80,000.

Chile may be considered far ahead of any of the South American States for general intelligence and political knowledge. The community is altogether well informed, and I see as much refinement and fashion here as in any of the large cities of the United States. The government is stable, and the people closely knit together and patriotic. Their military power surpasses that of any of her sister republics. The regular army consists of about 40,000 men—and the militia is the most efficient in the world, resembling a regular army in discipline and field exercise. They muster once a week, and are uniformed and completely armed and equipped by the government. I profess to know something of military affairs; and I can with great propriety say that I have never seen any citizen soldiers that could compare with those of Chile, in point of efficiency. In truth, I have rarely seen regulars in such high order for field duties—so well qualified and prepared for defensive purposes—as the Chilean militia.

You hear a great many idle stories about South America by the book makers—who seem to think that they are privileged to deal in the marvellous and to indulge in all the license of an overheated fancy. I had read a good deal touching these matters, from the pens of modern travellers. They tell us, that ladies smoke segars, and detailed other vulgar habits, which they represent as being common to the country. Never was there a greater slander uttered. It is true, some women may smoke segars, or the pipe, here, as they do in our country. But I have seen ladies as genteel in appearance here, as correct in demeanor, and every way as accomplished as they are any where. They dress with considerable gayety, following very closely the Parisian fashions, except when they trespass upon modesty. The other sex are as courteous, polite and unexceptionable in their manners, as far as my observation has gone, as I have ever found gentlemen any where. There can be no better *manners* than those of the well bred Chilean. Their politeness is particularly displayed towards strangers. Thoe book-makers *make* the people of the South American States objects of disgust, ridicule and contempt, commit a wrong upon the credulity of mankind, and an offence against moral obligation.

In Santiago there are many excellent Seminaries of learning—among them a Military Academy, extensive enough to contain about 80 cadets.

Santiago is a beautiful place. The city stands upon a plain of great beauty and extent, not far from the base of the towering and snow-capped Andes. To the eye the distance seems not to exceed 18 or 20 miles to the most lofty range of this magnificent display of Nature. The lower ranges and spurs are much nearer—some of them not exceeding five miles. There are two superb promenades, or public walks, in the city, from both of which a full view of the sublime Cordilleras is presented. In the evening these beautiful walks are much frequented.

The climate here, too, is delightful. I have never been in any other which I think so well adapted to my constitution.

I must not omit to say that in none of the South American States, bordering upon the Pacific, is there a paper currency. The circulating medium consists of gold and silver. The gold coins are doubloons, halves, quarters, and eighths. The small gold pieces, however, prevent the circulation of silver to any great extent.

Rev. Mr. Weems.—It will be recollected by many of our readers, that about the winter of 1826, considerable excitement was created in Boston by the arrest of Rev. Mr. Weems, for [illegible] offences against the l[illegible] wealth. Weems c[illegible] up his lodgings [illegible] House kept a[illegible] He profess[illegible] th[illegible]

lodgings, and those that would comport more with the dignity of the character which he assumed. This invitation could not be resisted. It appeared in evidence, that he had been in the habit of taking goods in small quantities, and conveying them to the care of a female of questionable character, in the south part of the city. Almost every store in Washington street had suffered. He was tried, convicted and sentenced to the State's Prison for three years—but his good conduct in prison induced Gov. Lincoln to grant his pardon, after remaining about one year.

It now appears, by recent statements, that Mr. Weems is the same individual who has been figuring in the Western States, under the name of Ludlow. He was detected in extensive forgeries in Louisville, a few weeks since, when on the eve of marriage with a highly respectable young lady. The cards of invitation to the wedding had been issued the the day of his arrest. His operations have been extensive in the way of forged drafts on the Western Banks. His fine person and winning address have enabled him to pursue his purposes successfully. His real name is Weems, and belongs to a highly respectable family in Virginia—one of his kinsman is well known to the public, as the biographer of Washington. He is now in Cincinnati jail, awaiting for his trial.

Boston Courier.

[illegible] Mo. April 14.

THE 'UPPER MISSOURI.'

There is, perhaps, no portion of the west that shares more largely of the bounties of nature than the extensive region familiarly termed the 'Upper Missouri.' We are certain that none has ever sprung more rapidly into civilized life, or made more rapid strides in moral, agricultural, or commercial improvement. One vast and flourishing community now [illegible] spreads the wide fertile plains on both sides of the Missouri river. They are a plain, unostatious, but high-spirited people—the same in feelings and pursuits. They are bound together by indissoluble ties—by an interest 'one and indivisible.'

Innumerable towns and villages are rising up amid surrounding fields and blooming meadows—the abodes of prosperous and happy families to decorate and cheer the once trackless plain of interminable gloom. Literature has usurped the dominion of the savage, and substituted the village hymn for the frantic jargon of the war-dance. The dairy maid hails the 'roseate blush of morn' with her early melodies, the ploughman sings, the dove coos, and the patridge whistles, on the same spot where,

"Fifty years ago, our fathers fought,
And wild in woods the noble savage ran".

Commerce is spreading in all its ramifications over our extensive borders—whitening and enlivening the shores of the bold and turbulent Missouri, from its mouth to Yellow Stone. Manufactures have already commenced their operation, upon the inexhaustible store of materials which is supplied by the bounteous hand of nature, and the grateful exuberance of our soil.

There is something pleasing in the contemplation of the moral grandieur of our country. It stimulates the patriot's zeal—nerves the warrior's arm—[illegible] burns upon the orator's tongue—and [illegible] meditating upon the delightful theme [illegible] philanthropist will find himself unconsciously breathing the brilliant apostrophe—

"Far as beneath the Heavens, by sea wide [illegible] fann'd,
There float the banners of our NATIVE LAND."

Jackson Mississippian.

The New York Jeffersonian states that the income of Jacob Astor, of that city, is one million and fifty thousand dollars every year. He receives every month one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars; and every hour upwards of one hundred and seventy dollars, every minute three dollars, and every second about five cents. He lays down to sleep at night. He rises in the morning. His estate has been working for him while he slumbered, and has made for him, ready to put beside his dish of coffee on the breakfast table, every morning, a neat and sum, upwards of twelve hundred dollars. Pretty comfortable that.

A laboring man by the name of Wood, in the neighborhood of Baltimore, recently observed an advertisement in the papers, stating, that [illegible] the office [illegible] t[illegible]

Foreign Intelligence.

New York, June 29

On Saturday evening we received by the packet ship Independence; Captain Nye, from Liverpool, our files of foreign papers up to the latest dates, the day on which she sailed permitted.

From France there is not one single word in relation to our Indemnity Bill The Chamber of Peers had set but once in its legislative capacity since our former accounts. In that it had passed the grant demanded by government for secret service money. We think it not improbable that at their next legislative session, they will take up the indemnity and that it will pass that body pre[cisely] in the form it passed the Chamber of Deputies, we see no reason to doubt. In the Chamber of Deputies another great row has arisen from the monster trial.

The memorial a la Serape, a Donai paper states "that the oldest agriculturalists in that part of the country are of the opinion that there never was a finer prospect of a good harvest than this year, and that if no unforseen event occurs, it will exceed in abundance that of 1833."

SPAIN.—The Journals contain painful intelligence from Spain. Whole districts of the south are depopulated by famine. The nothern provinces are the prey of civil war. The capital and the country in general involved in discord.

The accounts from the seat of war are various, and all appear to confirm the belief that Don Carlos is becoming more and more formidable. Much speculation prevails in London and Paris,—the allied powers would interfere. At Madrid, at the latest dates, public tranquility had been in a great measure restored, and the Procuradores had become comparatively calm. A private declaration of Martinez de la Rosa, that no further negotiation with Don Carlos would be attempted had tended to produce this alteration in the temper of the lower Chamber. It nowhere appears in the accounts from Madrid, that apprehension was entertained of Don Carlos being successful to any great extent. Nothing like a feeling in his favor prevails in the capital. On the contrary, the outbreak against the Ministry was occasioned by the suspicions that they were disposed to negotiate for the retirement of Don Carlos from Spain, in the place of forcibly expelling him.

EGYPT.—*The Plague in Egypt*—At Alexandria the plague continues to make terrible ravages. The malady was going on frightfully in Egypt, paralyzing even the plans of Mahommed Ali, who may consider himself peculiarly fortunate that he has so few troops in that country, since the scourge was falling heavily upon all parts of Egypt, setting every precaution at defiance. At Foua, a town of 25 or 30,000 inhabitants, 19,000 had already been attacked, and of these 500 had escaped. Population was previously at a very low ebb. What will it be hereafter? Fortunately in two months the summer heats of that latitude will have attained the intensity necessary for the destruction of contagion, and after that nothing more is to be feared from it until winter again. By an expression which fell from the mouth of Mahommed Ali during one of the paroxisms of his serious and painful malady, which is curious, as showing the designs which he still nourishes on Turkey, he exclaimed, "I am convinced that nothing will cure me but the air of Constantinople."

United States Bank Stock was selling in London at equal to one hundred and fifteen per cent. This shows great confidence in the winding up of the Stock.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

N York June 30

The packet ship Mexican arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, having sailed from thence on the 2d inst. Files of papers to the 27th ultimo, from the city of Mexico, have reached us by this convey[ance], and to the 2d of June, from Vera Cruz.

All the opposition papers printed in the city of Mexico appeared in mourning on the 15th May, in consequence of the defeat of the troops of the province of Zacatecas by those under the command of General Santa Ana. It is stated that after the engagement, 1500 of the local militia of Zacatecas were inhumanly slaughtered. General Garcia, with the relics of the army of Zacatecas, fell back upon Durango, which State has also declared against Santa Ana, but the latter [is] in pursuit of him a brigade of [Zacatecas], who have by this time [obliged] him to surrender. [The] Zacatecas on the [Durango] [army]

[The] not being received on [Wednesday] we are under the [necessity] publication of [the Con]vention until

stead a consolidated or central government, over the whole territory which constituted under Spain, the vice royalty of Mexico. The sovereign powers and legislatures of the different States are to be abolished, the militia disbanded, and General Santa Ana proclaimed Supreme President of the republic for five years, with extraordinary powers. As a preparatory step towards carrying this plan into operation, the city of Orazava had been induced to protest against the continuance of the present federal system. A declaration or *pronunciamiento* to this effect was made there on the 19th May, one copy of the act sent to the General Congress, and another to the President Santa Ana. In this document it is said that a form of government is required for the country which will be more in harmony with the wants, opinions and religion of the people, than the present. We have good reasons to believe that, that, ere this the City of Mexico, as well as many other towns, have followed the example of Orizave and proclaimed *Centralismo*, or—if we may so translate the word—one consolidated government. Indeed, the day before the ship Mexican sailed, an express arrived at Vera Cruz in 72 hours from the capital, which it was rumoured brought intelligence to the Governor, that both the city of Mexico and Queretaro had declared in favour of consolidation.

The opposition papers state their belef, that the middle States of the Republic will not oppose any serious opposition to this new system, but that the northern States will resist the attempt thus to deprive them of their sovereign powers and rights, and add, that if the Government of the city of Mexico perseveres in its present intentions, the people of those States will be justified in separating from the Mexican Confederation and placing themselves under the protection of their neighbors the Anglo Americans.

The pecuniary embarrassments of the government were very great. The revenue of the Custom House was insufficient to meet one half of the national expenditure. Strict orders had been given to suppress all contraband trade both by sea and land, and particularly to keep a strict watch on American vessels trading with Mexican ports. One Government schooner is cruizing off Texas, and another off Campeachy. The small American schooner Martha, from New-Orleans, which was seized in Galverston Bay by the Mexican armed schooner Montezuma, had arrived at Vera Cruz.

Col. Almonte, appointed Commissioner by Mexico to settle the boundary line between the U. States and Mexico, is arrived in the Mexican. *Courier.*

Friday, July 10.

THE CONVENTION.

It is supposed, will adjourn early next week.

It will be seen, by reference to the proceedings of Wednesday of last week, that the amendment proposed in committee of the whole to the 32d section, viz. to substitute the word *Christian* for that of *Protestant*, was adopted by the Convention by a vote of 74 to 53; which is the only alteration the section has undergone.

On Thursday, it was decided, by a vote of 74 to 44, that the Governor shall be elected *biennially* by the *people*.

On Friday, the arrangement of the Senatorial Districts and apportionment of the members of the House of Commons were made: The following is we believe a correct statement of the number of Senators to which the several counties will be entitled under the new Constitution:

Northampton, Hertford, Bertie, Martin, Halifax, Nash, Wake, Franklin, Johnston, Warren, Edgecombe, Wayne, Pitt, Craven, Chatham, Granville, Person, Cumberland, Sampson, New-Hanover, Duplin, Onslow, Anson, Cabarrus, Caswell, Rockingham, Orange, Randolph, Guilford, Stokes, Rowan, Davidson, Surry, Lincoln, Iredell, Rutherford and Mecklenburg counties, will each be entitled to a Senator, making in all 37. The remaining 13 senators are distributed as follows:—1 to Perquimons and Pasquotank; 1 to Camden and Currituck; 1 to Gates and Chowan; 1 to Washington and Tyrrell; 1 to Green and Lenoir; 1 to Beaufort and Hyde; 1 to Carteret and Jones; 1 to Brunswick, Bladen and Columbus; 1 to Robeson and Richmond; 1 to Moore and Montgomery; 1 to Wilkes and Ashe; 1 to Burke, Yancy and ¼ of Buncombe; and 1 to ¾ of Buncombe, Haywood and Macon. *Star.*

[The] number of commoners apportion[ed to] each county, we gave in our last.

Communication.

To the Hon. Board of Trustees of the University of N. Carolina:

GENTLEMEN: It is the happy privilege of our country to discuss all public measures with freedom; and if the discussion be conducted with decency and respect, nothing contributes so much to the public weal. To you is committed the charge of an Institution, on which depends much of the private happiness of individuals, as well as the honour and interest of the body politic, That you have the interests of the University deeply at heart is to be fairly presumed, as well from the sacrifices you are willing to make in its behalf when exigencies require, as from your acceptance of the trust; for surely no conscientious man would consent to receive at the hands of the public the charge and care of an Institution for which he cared nothing, and by his tenure of the office exclude it from more trust-worthy hands. Taking for granted, therefore, your hearty desire to promote the welfare of the Seminary of which you are Trustees, I hope you will not take it ill if I venture to make some remarks suggested by one of the measures adopted at your late meeting in Raleigh.

The measure to which I allude is the raising of the President's salary while that of the subordinate officers remains the same. You doubtless supposed that this measure would be for the benefit of the College, and yet one acquainted with all the circumstances of the case, might state considerations sufficient to lead to a doubt whether this disproportionate reward of your highest officer is not an injustice and a hardship to his colleagues, and calculated to damp their ardour and slacken their exertions in the cause of an institution which does not seem to appreciate their services. Have you considered that by the late increase of the President's salary you make a difference of $760 between his compensation and that of his companions in labour? Is not this a greater disproportion than any other College affords a precedent of? Have you considered whether it is possible for the President by his special services to merit such a superiority of compensation? Is he not obliged by the laws to take the other members of the Faculty as his advisers and is not the discipline exercised as well as the instruction imparted, the product of their joint deliberations and labours? If the President in the execution of his duties finds it necessary to suppress disorder he calls upon the Professors to assist him. They lose their time and their tranquillity as much as he, and bear very nearly as much of the toil and care and odium of any vigilance that may be exacted or any punishment inflicted. Whatever difficulties the President may be involved in, the other Professors have to sustain and extricate him. Judge ye then with what feelings gentlemen who respect themselves and who are conscious of rendering services but little secondary in importance to the presiding officer, find their services rated as nothing compared with his. Judge ye whether this is the way to give them zeal and activity in holding up his hands, or whether it is not the way to lead to the adoption of such sentiments as these: The President is looked to as the Atlas on whose shoulders rest the government and reputation of the Institution—he is paid liberally for it—our agency is made little account of—let him bear the burden as he does the honour and the emoluments of his station—we will let him rule alone, nor consent to share his responsibilities since we share not his rewards. That the President should receive a higher salary is consonant to the common feelings and usages of society, and no reasonable man would complain of it. But that in a situation where his colleagues must necessarily and are required by statute to share largely in his toils and responsibilities, his compensation should so vastly exceed theirs, is calculated to sour their feelings, to alienate their affections, and to make them yield a reluctant and languid co-operation with their pampered superior. To any one considering these things it must appear that the former disparity between the salary of the President and his colleagues was quite sufficient," and that if the board had funds to enable them to give their President a more liberal salary, they ought to have had the same consideration for his co-labourers. It is not the mere amount of compensation received that affects the feelings of a public functionary. It is invidious preferences and partialities, which gall and corrode a generous mind conscious of unrequited services. The present officers of the College would submit, and have submitted without a murmur to such diminution of their salaries, and addition to their labours, as a temporary failure in the finances of the Institution might require, when they could hope by a little self denial to restore a better state of things. Whenever the necessary absence of a fellow officer or a reduction of the academic corps by the lopping off of a tutor or professor has thrown upon them heavy extra duties, those duties have been performed without any extra [com]pensation. Men bear mutual burdens [and] sacrifices cheerfully where it appears necessary and reasonable, but it is not in human nature that the spirit should not rise against the enjoyment of unmerited privilege and monopoly. Tread upon a worm and it will turn. And the writer of the present article asserts knowingly and fearlessly, that *the President of the College cannot merit such an excess of emolument above his associates as the Trustees have now allowed him, without assuming such a monopoly of government and responsibilities as he is not authorized to do by the laws.* If they mean to look to him for sustaining single-handed the discipline of the College, let them say so—let them invest him with autocratic rule and exempt their subordinate officers from a share in his responsibilities. If the President, like the rector of the Episcopal school, were to reside in the same dormitory with the students, were to eat, drink and sleep with them, to be with them in their going out and their coming in, the case would be very different. He would richly merit a much higher salary than those who reside with their own families, and are not exposed to all the vexations and petty persecutions which he must endure who lives in the midst of a juvenile community to watch and to control it.

But do you recollect that your laws now oblige the professors (and I am not sure whether the President is included in the requisition) to occupy rooms in the college and thus to throw themselves in the way of those numberless interruptions to severe and successful study which will accompany such a situation? Do you not thereby make them necessarily equal participants with the President in the confinement and drudgery of collegiate supervision? Let the new president come, and let him, like the late one (whose merits as a disciplinarian are loudly acknowledged) enter upon the vigorous execution of his duties, and he will soon find himself in need of all the aid he can derive from the experience and active union of all his brother officers. His toils will be their toils, his insults their insults, but not his profits their profits—They will join in the fatigues and danger of the chase, but his will be the lion's share of the spoil—They will have to take up the melancholy ditty of the Mantuan bard, when a false claimant ran away with the honour of his verse:

Sic vos non vobis mellificatis apes;
Sic vos non vobis fertis aratia boves; &c.

for never has been more strikingly exhibited the counterpart of the ox bearing the yoke for another's behoof than will be presented by your future professors acting under their presidential superior.—He will have to be a very superior man he will need considerable splendour of character and qualifications, to enable him to render to the college an equivalent for such superior compensation, and reconcile his companions in office to a contented reception of the lion's leavings for the sake of enjoying the safety and repose of the lion's protection. But if, as is not unlikely, your advertisement for that scarce article a suitable President, should find no neglected merit languishing for a pension, but should only awaken the cupidity of those numerous famishing expectants of office who stand ready to grasp at every vacancy, and if you have to choose one out of the host of these whose testimonials will no doubt, load your table, he may, after all, prove but little superior to those over whom he is elevated, and turn out to be King Log or King Stork. May my prophecy be unfulfilled, and may not my slighted premonitions entitle me to the name of

CASSANDRA.

Distressing Accident.—The Baltimore papers of Monday evening last, bring the afflicting intelligence of the death of Thomas Marshall, Esq. of Oak Hill, Fauquier co. Va. eldest son of Chief Justice Marshall. He was on his way to visit his venerable parent, now lying ill at Philadelphia. On Saturday evening, during the violent storm, he took shelter within the walls of the Court House (which had been burnt) with other citizens who were passing it at the time. While standing under the temporary covering which had been placed over the building, the gale blew down one of the chimney tops, and one of the bricks struck his head with such force as to fracture his skull. He was carried immediately to his lodging—and the ablest professional skill, and the kindest attentions were exerted in vain for his recovery. He died on Monday morning. The deceased was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates, and a gentleman of large landed possessions; and has left a family of six children. His remains were taken to Fauquier, to be deposited in the family vault at Oak Hill. His death is a melancholy event under every circumstance, and one in their sorrowings for which the family and friends of the deeasod will have the deep sympathies of the community.

The Crops.—The Norfolk Herald of Monday last, says—"We learn that the wheat crop in the neighboring counties of North Carolina was never better in appearance than at present In a few places, where the seed was sowed late, it came up thinly; but what grew is uncommonly luxuriant. The Indian Corn is coming on finely, and if the season continues favorable, the product will equal that of any past year.

Destructive Hail Storm.—On the afternoon of Saturday the 20th inst. parts of the counties of Cumberland, Sampson, Bladen and Robeson were visited with a violent tornado and hail Storm, which in some parts has totally destroyed all prospect of a crop. A gentleman from the upper part of this county, informs us, that it visited his neighborhood, commencing near Col McLeod's, about 28 miles from this town, and extending nearly an Eastern course, passing over nearly the same ground which suffered so severely by a visitation two years ago. In its course, it cut down corn oats, &c. so completely, that in some fields not a stalk remained standing. One [in]formant saw the proprietors of some [of] these fields, where the corn had [grown] waist high, ploughing them up for [an]other planting. At Mr. Solomon Bayles, the wind was so violent as to tear off pine tress two feet thick, twisting them off, apparently about five feet above the ground. The hail was in some places eighteen inches deep, and some of the the masses measured, from extreme points, *four inches.* Much suffering has been produced. *Fay. Obs.*

Extrordinary Cure.—The following curious anecdote respecting a new homœopateic remedy is given as authentic in the *Journal le Medicine of Bordeaux* where homœpathy is entirely the order of the day "A lady who had been tormented for several months with difficult digestion, loss of appetite, and other symptoms af gastrodynia, had in vain employed the ordinary remedies, when good fortune threw in her way a follower of Hahnemann. After an attentive examination of the symptoms, the worthy doctor promised a quick cure, provided she would scrupulously swallow the globues which he would send on the following morning; the patient promised obedience and next day finding on the chimney-piece a small box coniaing a quantity of globular bodies, she commenced swallowing them one after the other: th first few went down with great difficulty, but hope and perseverance conquered, the digestion immediately became improved, the apperite better, and the lady was in full convalescence; when her husband, who had been absent in the country, returned, and immediately demanded by what means the almost miraculous cure had been worked; the unfortunate husband devoured in secret his anxiery for some days but finding his wifes health unimpaired, he confided, the mistery to a few discreet friends, his wife had swallowed a whole box of fulminating capsules.' *Lancet.*

Arkansas will soon be a new State.—A public meeting has been called for taking into consideration the speedy admission of that territory into the Union. Twenty-one counties have a population of 34 972, by the census just taken, which number is greater than this whole territory of 30 counties contained in 1830. The total population probably numbers about 50,000.

Florida.—We have all the returns from the recent election in this territory. Col. White, as was anticipated, has been re elected delegate to Congress, by a very large majority, having 1844 out of 3671 votes given—the next higest candidate had but 818 votes.

A CONTRAST.—*Reasons for accepting the nomination for the Presidency.*—Judge White, in answer to an invitation to a public dinner, at Columbia, Tennessee, says:—

"From your partiality and that of other friends, more than from any merit of mine, my name is now before the people, for the highest office within their giftt."

Van Buren says upon the same subject, in his letter to the committee of the Baltimore Convention:

"My name was first associated with the question of General Jackson's successor, more through the *ill-will* of opponents, than the *partiality* of friends."

MARRIED,

In this county, on Thursday evening the 2d inst., by Thomas W. Holden, esq. Mr. WILSON GARRARD to Miss SYLVIA BROWN, daughter of Mr Ephraim Brown.

Weekly Almanac.

JULY.	Sun rises	Sun sets	MOON'S PHASES. H. M. S.
10 Friday,	4 53	7 9	
11 Saturday,	4 52	7 8	
12 Sunday,	4 52	7 8	
13 Monday,	4 53	7 7	
14 Tuesday,	4 53	7 7	
15 Wednesday	4 54	7 6	
16 Thursday.	4 54	7 6	First, 3 9 23 morn Full, 10 1 11 morn Last, 17 10 26 aft'n New, 25 10 56 morn

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having qualified, at the May Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Orange County, as executors to the last will and testament of THOMAS ARMSTRONG, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

ANDERSON ARMSTRONG, } Ex'rs.
THOMAS L ARMSTRONG, }

JOB-PRINTING,

Executed at this Office with neatness.

Lines composed as an answer to an American friend who asked—"What difference do you find between England and America?"

Columbia's woody land
Has no ancestral hall,
While servile menials waiting stand
To obey a lordling's call.
The work extends for miles,
Where peasants dare not roam,
Though drest in nature's loveliest smiles,
It blooms, for one—alone.

Wide on Columbia's land,
Her fertile farms [illegible],
That, to a hardy yeomanry
A rich return supplies.
No haughty prelate claims his tithes,
The profits of his toil;
Or lordly landlord keeps them slaves
Upon their native soil.

Columbia's Sabbath days
Give free and equal leave
To worship God, by various ways,
Believe or disbelieve.
No Church and State unite to frame
Laws to control the mind;
No creed, to govern free born thought,
By bigotry designed.

These blessings make Columbia's land
The exiled patriot's home!
Free from oppression's iron sway
She claims it for her own.
Forsakes the haunts his childhood loved
Forsakes his native scenes,
To realize the liberty
That charmed his youthful dreams.

Columbia's Sons beware,
Lest artful men should aim,
By slow degrees, to sap the rights
Your fathers fought to gain.
They left a heritage
Of equal liberty;
Transmit it to posterity,
Inviolate and free.

If o'er Columbia's vast domain
The light of science shine,
And education's power diffuse,
Her influence benign
No future power shall dare to forge
The chains of tyranny,
If youth be early taught to feel
The rights of liberty.

FROM THE NASHVILLE REPUBLICAN

Biography of Judge White.

The periodical return of the Presidential election has again made it necessary for the free people of these United States to select from themselves a person to fill that high and responsible station. By the voice of a large and respectable portion of the citizens of this country, the Hon. Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, has been brought before the public as a man, in all respects, eminently qualified for the execution of its arduous duties. The name, and the life, and the character of Hugh L. White have long been familiar to many of his countrymen. To them, his abilities in the various and difficult duties of a long and active life, have for years been well known, and duly and honorably appreciated. But it is presumed, from other portions of the country and other classes of our citizens, the same familiar knowledge could not be expected. Their remoteness from the principal scenes of his actions, and the domestic habits of life, which may have excluded certain portions of the community from a close inspection of the actors upon the wide theatre of public life, will afford rational grounds for the presumption, and will, at the same time, furnish ample apology for laying before the people at large, a brief sketch of his public and private life, and of the various and important services which he has rendered his country. The honesty of the motives which have prompted to this undertaking, and a deep and just regard for the lawful demands of the community on such an occasion, would alike deter us from holding up the subject of this memoir in the light of eulogy, They who would attempt to impose upon the public mind in matters of such momentous concern, or would sacrifice the weighty interests of a mighty Republic, to the prejudices and blind partialities of partizanship, would not only defeat the design intended, but should call down upon the party which could be guilty of it, the severest censures of an insulted and injured people. In view of these considerations, impelled alone by the great interests of the nation, and a sincere devotion to an undivided country, the friends of Judge White would present him to public notice *as he is*—describe his life and character as they *are and have been*—and recount his services *just as they were performed*, and leave the result to a candid and intelligent people.

Hugh L. White was born in Iredell county, North Carolina, in the year 1773. He was the son of respectable and influential parentage, of Irish descent. His father, James White, was a soldier in our memorable struggle for independence; afterwards a general of Tennessee militia, and served with honor and distinction in the late Creek war. At the close of the revolution, he removed first to Virginia and then emigrated to Knox county, Tennessee, when Hugh was thirteen years of age. At the time of which we speak, Tennessee was a wilderness; and into this wild abode was the family of Mr. White ushered, with no defence but personal prowess, and no means of subsistence but what were seized in the face of danger and death. But the hardships and perils which the early pioneer had to encounter, from the natural obstacles of the unsubdued forest and its terrific inhabitants, have been too often and glowingly described, and are too well known even to infancy, to need relation here. But in these dangers and perils, the family of Mr. White bore no ordinary share. At the age of nineteen Hugh volunteered as a private soldier in the Indian campaigns. In these dangerous and doubtful conflicts of border warfare, he spent the years of his early manhood, with others of a kindred spirit, in defending mothers and wives and daughters from the flames and the scalping knife. In these perilous scenes, which put to such a severe test the masculine energies of the pioneer, Hugh L. White was soon distinguished as a brave, vigilant, and untiring soldier. He possessed a constitution perfectly fitted for such rugged duties—a constitution which has preserved its elasticity and firmness, almost in primitive vigor, beyond the boundary of three score years. These scenes of his early life are interesting on this occasion, only, as they were the rough school of discipline, in which he acquired and strengthened those hardy, Roman virtues, which, by universal consent, have distinguished his character throughout his whole public career.

The early education of Hugh L. White was not as thorough and extensive as he could have wished it, and as it would have been, under more favorable circumstances. The refinements of polished scholarship had hardly been introduced into Tennessee at that early day. But of the more practical and useful branches of education, such as qualified him for the discharge of the immediate duties of life, he acquired the utmost that the schools of that day afforded. He was instructed in the ancient languages by the Rev. Samuel Carrick and Mr. (afterwards Judge) Roane, gentlemen of no mean proficiency in scholarship. To these attainments he afterwards added a course of mathematics, under Professor Patterson, of Philadelphia, whither he had gone for that purpose. In 1795 he left Philadelphia for Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where he entered the office of James Hopkius, an eminent lawyer, under whose superintendence he devoted himself with great ardor to the study of the law. Having completed the usual preparatory course, he returned in 1796 to Knoxville, where he commenced the practice of his profession. Such, in brief, is the early history of Hugh L. White.

It is not the province of the present writer to follow him step by step, through the stages of his early education—to trace through each successive year, the gradual developments of early genius, and to discover in youthful achievements the germs of coming greatness. This task, though in itself highly useful and interesting, must be left to the affectionate biographer of other times, when the occasion which has called forth this article shall have passed away; and when the wild rivalries of party shall find no interest or pleasure in detracting from well-earned honors, or in withholding the meed of gratitude and admiration from the virtues and worth of those who have gone before. Suffice it to say, (though his after distinguished course renders it almost unnecessary to be said) that the period of his youth was characterised by habits of laborious study, which being united with powers of intellect naturally strong and elastic, rendered him conspicuous for his attainments in all circles with which he was associated. If, as Dr. Reid says, unceasing application be genius, few men in our country would stand higher in the intellectual world than Hugh L. White. Though not subscribing to the sentiment in its fullest extent, we agree with it so far as to admit, that intense application is generally a sure test of genius, and that they are seldom disunited—and the achievements of Judge White have furnished another instance to establish the truth of the remark. This bold and fearless grappling with difficulties of whatever nature—this determination to do in the best manner possible whatever he undertook, has ever been one of the most distinguishing features of his charactur. With such a character he entered, in 1796, upon the practice of his profession, with prospects pecuniarly auspicious for one of his years. Ever punctual in all his engagements, and faithful to all his trusts, he soon acquired a standing for industry, enterprise, high-minded honesty and mental ability, which early marked him out as a man to whom the public interests might safely be entrusted. This confidence so early acquired, and always conferred without solicitation, was never in a *single instance withdrawn*—a noble tribute to exalted worth of which few statesmen can boast And the present enviable position in which he stands to the people of this great nation, proves that this confidence wss never injudiciously bestowed.

For the five succeeding years, Judge White devoted himself unremittingly to the duties of his profession, and rapidly rose to high and honorable distinction at the bar. The science of jurisprudence was his especial study; and with such zeal and ability did he enter into the investigation, that he was selected at the early age of twenty-eight, from a body of able and experienced lawyers, to fill the office of Judge of the Superior Court—at that time the highest judicial tribunal in the state. This seat he held till 1807, when he resigned.

As a lawyer, Judge White was one of the most distinguished in the early history of Tennessee. Nor was the bar of Tennessee, at that time, wanting in men of the first order in legal attainments. Such men as Whitdside and Overton and G. W. Campbell were then in the prime of their legal celebrity, and with such men was he associated upon the bench. In legal argumentation, Judge White had but few superiors; yet he was always as fair and honest in debate, as he was cogent. He never turned aside to take advantage of quicbles, and quirks, and senseless technicalities, but built his premises upon the plain and obvious meaning of the law: and with abstract truth as his guide, he seldom failed to carry his point. He viewed every thing like cunning and subtlety, in the pleadings of the bar, with as much detestation as he always has the tricks and manœvres and intrigues of party politicians. It is hard to speak in just terms of his legal attainments without the appearance of exaggeration; but there are yet those living who can attest that eulogy has no part in this description. There need be no better evidence that Judge White possessed every qualification of the able, profound and enlightened jurist, than that he was afterwards appointed (or would have been appointed on condition of his accepting) a seat upon the Supreme Bench of the United States, which distinguished post of honor and trust he declined. When he was elevated from the bar to the bench, he brought to the discharge of its difficult functions, all the qualities already enumerated, and superadded to the essential attributes of judicial authority great mildness and suavity of manners—yet he was always firm and dignified, and uncompromising, when duty demanded. It is superfluous to say, that to maintain such an office with popularity and respect, both from the people and the bar, is the surest test of no uncommon merit. Spurious talents or superficial learning cannot be played off, undetected, upon the bench. The strict integrity of Judge White was proverbial; and no partialities of friendship or affection, no frowns of dissatisfaction, ever gave coloring to his decisions. His opinions were generally remarkable for perspicuity and strength, and many of them able specimens of judicial acumen and research. His long services in his judicial capacity acquired for him the greatest respect and esteem from the gentlemen of the profession, and conferred lasting honor on the bar of Tennessee. Such ample opportunities as were presented during twelve years experience on the bench, and especially, when afterwards practised upon and enlarged in the course of his political experience, must have rendered Judge White thoroughly acquainted with the spirit and character of the laws of his country.

An interesting anecdote is told of this period of his life, quite characteristic of his republican simplicity. A student of law came a considerable distance to be examined by him in order to obtain license. The young man had heard much of his ability and learning as a jurist, and expected to be much embarrassed in his presence; but he mustered courage, visited his residence, and on being informed that the Judge was on his farm, went out and intercepted a man ploughing, and asked for Judge White. "I am the man" was the reply. "I wish to get license to practice law, and have come to be examined." "Well, sir, if you will be good enough to come down into the shade, I will attend to it with a great deal of pleasure." He secured his plough-horse, got over into the cool shade, and took the young man through a most learned and rigid examination—found that he was well qualified, and, after inviting him to his house and showing him every mark of hospitality and politeness, gave him a license.

In the year 1807 he resigned his judgeship and retired in a great measure to his farm. Agricultural pursuits had always been a favorite occupation, even in the midst of laborious studies; and he would be frequently found, in the intervals of his engagements, ploughing in his field. There appears always to have been a congeniality between great and good minds and the pursuits of agriculture. We pretend not to divine the philosophy of it, or to determine, as has often been contended, why it is that patriotism exists, in so much more elevated and fervent devotion, in the retirement of the farm, than in the busy throng of crowded cities. Whether the fact be so or not, certain it is that the noblest instances of sterling patriotism and high-souled principle that have ever figured in the drama of human actions, have been found among those most devoted to agricultural pursuits. Hypocrisy and intrigue, which are the elements of contracted minds, have nought to do with the retirement of the farm; but far removed from the long catalogue of human frailties and vices, with which they are so painfully conversant in public life, the good and [illegible] are gratified with the view [illegible] er side of humanity, [illegible] deal with character [illegible] genial with the [illegible] of [illegible]

and Washington, and Madison, and Jackson. Judge White could be induced to leave his farm only when duty, which was the supreme law of his nature, demanded; and when that was performed, he left the rivalries and commotions of public life, without a regret, to those whose business it is to foster them.

About this time Judge White was appointed District Attorney for the United States, which station he soon resigned. In 1807 he was elected a Senator to the State Legislature. While a member of this body he performed many important services to Tennessee, and was the author of our system of Land Law—for which Tennesseans, who recollect the frauds and controversies of the old system, will ever be grateful. The speech, in which he advocated the measure, was one of the first which he made as a politician, and was said to have been one of unusual power and cogency. In 1809 the Judiciary of Tennessee was re-organized; and a Supreme Court instituted. In this highest appellate tribunal, he was appointed to preside, although he was not a candidate, and was absent from the seat of government two hundred miles, when the legislature conferred the appointment. He held this office for six years, during which time he was associated with such men as John Overton and George W. Campbell, and from his faithfulness and ability acquired the utmost respect and popularity from the people by whose delegated authority he had been appointed. Previous to his resignation in 1815, he was elected President of the State Bank. Under his auspices the institution flourished in a high degree, and acquired much character for the prudence and ability of its administration, and the stability of its operations. It obtained a standing in the west equally honorable to the State and beneficial to its financial concerns. He continued twelve years at the head of this institution, including the period of the late war—a period which will be long remembered in the political history of the United States for fiscal distrust, confusion and difficulty, and which was near rendering bankrupt the credit of the whole nation.

But while engaged in the double duties of Judge and President of the bank, he did not forget his country. During the darkest period of the Creek campaign, when Gen. Jackson was surrounded with difficulties, such as would have crushed any other man, his brave men contending not only with savages, but with famine and want, and sustaining life on roots and acorns, Hugh L. White left the bench, and with a single companion, the Hon. Luke Lea, started for the wilderness, hired an Indian guide, and after several days and nights of perilous adventure, found the General's encampment. He told the old veteran that having heard of his difficulties he had left his business and come to share his toils and dangers. It was determined after some consultation, that the Judge should return through the wilderness to Tennessee, and exert his influence in raising volunteers and procuring provisions for the distressed and famishing army—While absent on this expedition he missed several terms of his court, and by the laws of Tennessee, the Judges were paid only in proportion to duty performed. The Legislature, in consideration of the great services rendered Gen. Jackson, passed an order that there should be no deduction of his salary. But, with characteristic magnanimity, he declined the offer, and would receive no more than that for which he rendered actual service. He said that his country was in distress, that the aid he had rendered was without the hope of reward, and that he would receive none.

In 1817 Hugh L. White was again elected Senator, by a majority approaching unanimity, and served, with accustomed distinction, the period for which he has been elected.

But the abilities of Hugh L. White were too distinguished, and too well appreciated by his countrymen, to be confined within the limits of a single State. He was appointed in 1820, by President Monroe, one of the commissioners under the Spanish Treaty in conjunction with Littleton W. Tazewell and Gov. King of Maine. Previous to to the time his attention had been confined chiefly to the laws affecting individual rights and private property. The rights and laws of nations had little connexion with the administration of justice in an interior state. But as the sphere of his operations was widened, he was found to possess mental resources corresponding to the increased demand. With such success did he apply himself to the details of Commercial, Maritime and International Law, that he won the esteem and confidence of his able colleagues—men who [illegible] been long experienced and pr[illegible] versed in the science [illegible] He held this appointment [illegible] which time the commis[illegible] the same same ye[illegible] mously appo[illegible] of Appea[illegible] ment. [illegible] h[illegible]

ed him chiefly as a jurist and a local politician. But his life and acts become now identified with national history and national interests. And from the character which he has acquired in this political capacity, from the ability and faithfulness with which he has discharged the functions of the high stations which he has occupied, must he stand or fall before the people of this nation. Ten years ago, Hugh L. White brought into our national councils, great weight of character. Has he sustained it? At that time he had the unlimited confidence of every man who knew him. Has he forfeited it? During this era of great achievement in our political history—memorable for the revolutionizing of our national policy—for the demolishing of long established institutions, and the building up of new—for bold and untried adventure in the theory and practice of government—a period portentously pregnant with doubtful and strange doctrines, which will distinguish this era of our political history for ages to come—during all this mighty conflict of principle, Hugh L. White has been constantly upon the ground. He bore his part in them all, as friend or foe. He has fearlessly carried the standard into the thickest ranks, or checked the sallies of dangerous rashness by the voice of reason and the weight of years. And now, at the close of the drama, when the conflict is over, and the elements of strife are subsiding into harmony, and the horizon is brightening up, he stands up before the people, whom he has helped to pilot out of the breakers and asks to be tried by his actions. Upon the measures there advocated, by the opinions there avowed, and by the honesty and ability there displayed, let him be tried by a candid and enlightened people—and upon the result, let him stand or fall. Justice and candor demand no more than this Let this be done, and justice and candor will be satisfied. This period is too fresh in the memory of all, and the measures too notorious to be detailed in this place. But during this comparatively short period of his public career, more weighty subjects have been discussed—more doubtful points of national policy settled—more political heresies broached or exterminated, than in any other period of American history of the same length. The whole theory of government has been subjected to an inquisition, which spared neither the ancient, nor the venerable, nor the strong, nor the weak. In the scales of justice or honesty they have all been weighed, and have found the level, or the supposed level, of their merits. The origin and nature of the federal compact have been discussed with earnestness and ability; and its value has been calculated, and its fundamental principles bandied about with the familiarity of toys. These momentous questions have mostly been settled, and the people have fixed upon the result the seal of their sanction. The man who can pass such an ordeal unscathed—having borne an active and energetic part in them all, to say the least of it, does not lack experience in public affairs which would fit him for any office in the government. With what character Judge White has passed through these scenes, is known to a large portion of his countrymen. His political doctrines are of the great republican school. During Mr. Adam's administration, when the Panama Mission was agitated—which brought into discussion the powers of the general government—Hugh L. White opposed the measure with unusual ability. As to the tariff he has always shown a firm but rational opposition to it, both by his vote and upon the floor. In 1826 he avowed himself an enemy to executive patronage. When the subject of executive patronage was again brought before the House, under a change of administrations, Hugh L. White advocated the same principles; though for his consistency he has been accused of deserting the present administration. The man who possesses principles which are too stubborn to bend for office or emolument, for smiles or frowns, cannot be justly accused of "desertion." If there has been a change any where, it is in the desertion of present republicans from the principles which they held ten years ago.

But Hugh L. White is to be viewed in a still more conspicuous light. In 1832 John C. Calhoun resigned the Vice Presidency of the United States, and the Senate was left without a presiding officer. It was on the eve of that memorable session when the debate upon the tariff had well nigh severed the U[illegible] The first talent of the nation congregated, and ever[illegible] himself on o[illegible] prize[illegible]